## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

## JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 18th street. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th at -Perform BOOTH'S THEATER, 28d st., between 5th and 6th ava ... THE VIOTIMS SOLON SHIMOLE, Mailnes at 1%. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- THE PHENOMENON-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—OUR AMERICAN COURIN. Matinge at 2. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st .-LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 726 Broadway .- OPERA BOUFFE-LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Matines at 2 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street .-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- THE BALLET PAN-PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.-Box MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE .-UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-way.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c. Maines

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway. BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st., between 6th and 7th avs. - BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &C. Matines 2 NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—Scenze in

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broatway. -- COMIC VOCAL-

## TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Saturday, November 25, 1871.

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ANOTHER MEXICAN DEFEAT.-A special despatch to the HERALD from Mexico, which we publish elsewhere, announces the defeat of the government forces in the State of Durango by the guerillas of Guerra. It is getting from bad to worse in Mexico.

THE St. Louis Democrat (republican) calls the passive democrats "thumb suckers." The latter word is the familiar appellation of the natives of the State of Illinois. What is the domestic patronymic of the people of Missourt? Equally euphonious, no doubt.

FROM ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, we have a special HERALD telegram report of the drowning of seventy-five pilgrims in consequence of a steamship collision in the barbor. The men were, in most instances, weighed down by the weight of their gold. They should have read about the money changers in the Temple before they set out on their pilgrimage.

SOCIAL STATUS OF THE KU KLUX PRISON-ERS .- The Bureau of Education at Washington has just made a discovery that must prove extremely humiliating to the high-toned captains general and cyclops extraordinary of the Ku Klux Klan. The officers of the federal government charged with capturing and detaining the menials of the Klan declare that out of several hundred prisoners not more than eleven can read, and the ability to sign their confessions quite the exception. The great mass of them are wild, illiterate, desperate characters, to whom education is utterly unknown, and among whom the lowest phases of bumanity are clearly and unbappily appa-

THE RETURN OF THE PRINCE. - The Grand Duke Alexis and suite left Washington vesterday morning in their special train and pros ceeded to Annapolis, where they visited the United States Naval School. The Prince and the Russian Admiral manifested special interest in everything they saw while inspecting the different departments of the Academy, and were delighted with their visit. After the inspection they were entertained in a handsome nner at the residence of Admiral Worden. where a number of complimentary and friendly toasts and sentiments were proposed and reonded to by American and Russian officers. The imperial party left Annapolis in the afternoon and returned to New York last evening. This morning he will visit Hell Gate and inspect the operations there, and be entertained at Fort Hamilton and Governor's Island by General McDowell

The New City Charter-The Foundation of Municipal Reform.

One of the most important duties that the ncoming State Legislature will be called upon to perform will be the creation of a new municipal charter for the city of New York. Various political interests are at the present moment at work framing the details of this law with a view to their own particular objects, and it is evident that partisan schemes will be the great danger against which our representatives, if honestly disposed in the natter, will have to provide. Already the jealousies and conflicting aims of adverse factions begin to make themselves apparent in the snarlings and bickerings of the political press, and enough is foreshadowed to indicate a severe struggle at Albany over the spoils of the city government. A movement is on foot on the part of the administration republicans to fasten a series of State commissions on the city with a view to making ex-Collector Murphy the President of the Board of Metropolitan Police, with supreme power over that important arm of the city government; while the German democrats, who took a prominent share in the recent political revolution, are promptly declaring against such a policy and lenouncing its partisan character. The reform democracy are quietly playing their own game and seeking to make such combinations as will be likely to secure to them the control of the municipal government whenever a charter election may take place, while a portion of the old Tammany leaders, not yet abandoning hope, are making an effort to regain some share of power by secret alliances with those to whose action they mainly owe their late de-

The people of New York have little share or interest in these squabblings, plottings and bargainings of political factions. They care nothing whether this disappointed republican led off in the crusade against official corruption, or whether that dissatisfied democrat joined the reform movement in the first or the eleventh hour. The German democratic organ may accuse the republican Custom House organ of partisan and selfish objects in its forcible raid upon the public peculators. and the assailed party may retort by questioning the honesty of the reform professions of Messrs. Ottendorfer, Tilden and others of a like political complexion. But the people know that their own determination to effect a change in the city administration, and their own efficient action at the ballot box, secured the result that was reached on the day of election, independent of the politicians of either side; and they do not intend that the revolution they then made shall be suffered to go backwards. They are contented to entrust those who have been called to power with the duty of reforming and reorganizing the government of the city of New York, and they are indifferent as to the exact shape the reformation may for the moment take. With such a man as John Cochrane at the head of the Board of Aldermen they would be willing that the active duties of the Chief Magistrate of the city should be confided to that officer for the next year. Should it be thought expedient to appoint a Mayor until 1873, instead of holding a charter election in the coming spring, there will be no objection to entrusting Comptroller Green, Park Commissioner Stebbins and Register Sigel with the selection, under the provision of article ten, section two, of the State constitution, which provides that "all city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities. towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for such purpose." This temporary bridging over of the difficulties in which the city has become involved will excite little opposition or comment except from interested parties; but the work of framing a charter under which the people of New York are to live for years to come and on the wise provisions of which they are to depend for their protection against such rascalities as have been hitherto practised upon them must be undertaken by the Legislature in good faith, and be perfected independent of the influence of political cliques and with a view singly to the interests of the city.

Some wise and honest citizens are at the present moment engaged in the preparation of the details of a new charter, and the result of their labors will no doubt be very different from those arrived at by the politicians. A subdivision of the Committee of Seventy is inviting the advice and co-operation of all the leading reformers, whose familiarity with city affairs entitles their judgment to consideration, to submit to it their views and suggestions on this important subject, and the Legislature can scarcely avoid adopting the main features of such a law as this body may prepare. It is scarcely probable that the republican majority will use its power to return to the rotten system of State-created commissions, by the corrupting influence of which all our recent official frauds and peculations were fostered. The people would rise against such an abuse of the reform movement and overthrow the partisan work at the earliest opportunity. Outside of this the citizens of New York will be indifferent to the details of the charter, provided the great features of a solid reform are secured to them in the new law. The simplest machinery that can be created will be the most acceptable to the people. They desire that the executive power shall be concentrated in the Chief Magistrate, who, by an annual election, shall be constantly and directly responsible to them for the good conduct of the whole administration. But, above all things, recent experience has proved the absolute necessity of complete publicity in every transaction of the city government. Whatever form the charter may take, we must have a stringent provision looking to this one important point. The receipts of every department and of every public officer, with a detailed account every item of expenditure, must be published at least once in every two weeks. The full list of every employe in the city government, names, residences and salaries, must be published every three months, and whenever a change or an addition is made the names of the officer removed and the person appointed must be regularly gazetted; and no person, except such as have been thus publicly announced as in the service of the government, must be permitted to receive a salary

from the city treasury. Such a provision as

forced, be a perfect safeguard against fraud and corruption. If it had been necessary to publish the accounts of Ingersoll, Garvey and Keyser before payment the wholesale plunder of the city treasury to which we have had to submit could never have been undertaken. The forgeries committed upon Keyser and others would have been at once detected. If the publication of the names of the employes in Tweed's department had been required every three months before one of them could draw his money the people would not have been called upon to pay sinecure salaries varying from one hundred to four hundred dollars s month to a rascally gang of shoulder hitters, repeaters and thieves. Publicity is the one thing needful in every department and throughout every branch of the city government i and with this insured there will be but little danger of any future wholesale robbery of the people. The one objection to which this proposition is subjected-the expense of publication—is scarcely worthy of consideration when the great advantage to be secured by its adoption is properly understood. An honestly framed charter will provide carefully against any future squandering of the public money upon obscure sheets, printed for the sole purpose of robbing the city, or upon political organs kept alive at the expense of the taxpayers, and the cost of publishing the department accounts and lists of employés in a legitimate newspaper will be saved a hundred-fold in the economy the publicity will insure. Let us secure this one grand feature in the new charter, and the details of the law will be comparatively immaterial, provided they give us a simple form of government, with concentrated power, direct responsibility and an annual appeal to the

The Pope's Position in Rome-Gibraltan

ballot box.

a Rock of Ages. We are assured by cable telegram from Rome that a Cardinal of the Church has just asserted positively that the Holy Father will not leave the Eternal City unless he is compelled to do so by force and violence. As this contingency will not arise, it would appear as if the Pope is certain to remain in the Vatican to the moment of his death. On the other hand, we have a report from Madrid which states that England is disposed to restore Gibraltar to Spain after the conclusion of favorable negotiations on both sides. Placing our two despatches in juxtaposition, the contents of one may serve to explain the intelligence which is conveyed in the other. The Holy Father will not be forced from Rome. Perhaps he could be coaxed to go voluntarily, and to make his future residence in Gibraltar. Here he would realize in his own person the infallibility of the promise of the Tu es Petrus, and stand forth on rock as the visible representation the Church which is built on the Rock of Ages. King Amadeus of Spain could aid in the crowning work, his father, the King of Italy, be reconciled to the hierarchy by the performance of penance, and Charity and Hope radiate from the Mediterranean all over the world. Gibraltar-the Rock.

THE RIOTOUS AGITATION RENEWED IN BELL GIUM.—The cable telegrams from Brussels which we publish to-day go to show that the Belgian capital remains deeply agitated in consequence of the public opposition to a recent government appointment. Parliament was excited indoors, the people inflamed and almost uncontrollable, yesterday. A member of the Legislature who supported the nomination of M de Dacker to the control of the Educational Board in a very prominent manner was mobbed in his dwelling and great damage done to the mansion. The aspect of riot was renewed and maintained in Brussels. The tocsin of municipal alarm was sounded at one moment during the day and the civic guard mustered in great force. The existence of such a condition of affairs even temporarily must be a cause of heavy pecuniary loss to an industrial, productive and trading nation like Belgium, where labor is subdivided most minutely and the profits of individuals small. The exciting cause of all this trouble has not, perhaps, been shown on the surface with any degree of distinctness even yet.

THIERS' LESSON TO THE CHINESE.-President Thiers "impressed" the members of the Chinese Embassy by his words and action during an audience which he accorded to them on Thursday evening. The truth is, as will be seen by our cable telegram, that the President of the French republic frightened the Celestials by his fervent Christian denunciation of the treatment which the Church missionaries of France have received in the Central Flowery Kingdom. The disciples of Confucius were confounded by the vigorous simplicity of the aged statesman. Their imperialistic ideas were also "taken down" considerably by the personal animation of the head of the young republic which possesses such valuable interests near to their own territory in Asia. They have, no doubt, made a note of the event, and will thus be enabled to speak of the indestructibility of the outside democracy, when they get to Pekin. Thiers does not believe in the button-order, Mandarin system of government.

AUSTRIA AND THE CISLEITHAN CABINET,-The Austrian empire has experienced the consequences of another ministerial change. The construction of the Cisleithan Cabinet was completed yesterday. Prince Adolph Auersperg assumes the portfolio of President of the Council. Of his colleagues in the different departments Von Plener and Herr Streymer are the only persons who are known to distinction by their political exertions and public services in the past. The others are new men. The continued existence of this dual system of Cabinet rule under executive attempts for the maintenance of imperial centralization has become exceedingly demoralizing to the different peoples who are subject to the authority of Austria, as well as being highly detrimental to the interests of the country at large. The nationalities require the full right of self-government, and they must have it by some means or other, constitutional or otherwise.

A Young Man of Eighteen, crazed with the matrimonial idiocy that always infects youth of that callow age, cut his mother's throat, in Meriden, Conn., yesterday, because will of itself, if stringently en- she opposed his suit, and then killed himself communications appear in our columns to-day. | never have been a republican party as it is frigate Svetlana twenty-four hours ahead of

The Illness of the Prince of Wales. Our latest news is to the effect that the Prince of Wales is still in a critical, if not dangerous, condition. The fever is pronounced typhoid-a fever which took away his father, and which, of all diseases, is, perhaps, the most puzzling and perplexing to the medical profession. It is a fatal disease almost beyond most other classes of disease, and, therefore, it is not wonderful that when the universal public is made aware that the heir to the British throne is a-bed of typhoid fever, there should be a world-wide

It is quite possible that the Prince of Wales is not so dangerously ill as we have been led to believe. It is more than possible that the fears entertained regarding him are exaggerated by the knowledge of the fact that his father died of the disease which has laid him prostrate. We are willing to take a favorable view of the case, and we are all the more hopeful that the sickness may not be unto death: that the Prince not, like his father, determined to die rather than abandon his favorite homeopathy and its infinitesimal doses. Death, however, comes to the palace as it comes to the cottage; and as it is not impossible that the heir to the British throne may suddenly be summoned from this earthly scene, it is not unnatural to speculate on the probable results of his untimely "taking away." A little speculation on this head is all the more natural that the British Crown, with its surroundings, is already source of trouble to the British people them-

Should the Prince of Wales die, what would be the result? This is the question which, on this Continent, thinking men are putting to themselves. Will it be the ruin of the monarchy in Eugland? In present circumstances, it must be admitted, the death of the Prince of Wales would create a crisis which might be dangerous to, if it were not destructive of, the monarchy. The Queen is in bad health, and it is little likely that she will ever again take any prominent part in the government of the empire. Since the death of the Prince Consort the British people have been paying heavily for the maintenance of the monarchy, without any of the advantages which a monarchy is supposed to yield in return. The patience of the people is exhausted. They have waited for the dawn of a better day; but the better day is so slow to come that impatience has resulted in discontent, and the discontent has become loud imperious. The British people do not. it is claimed, grudge the expenses of a Court; but a Court they must have, if they pay for it. Circumstances seemed to be favoring the opinion that the Queen was not unwilling to retire, and that a regency under the Prince of Wales might satisfy the London shopkeepers, who, after all, are the principal grumblers. The death of the Prince would make royalty a mere sham for many years to come. His son, now a mere child, would be the heir to the throne. A regency would have to be established in the event of the Queen's early death or resignation. Who would be the Regent? The Dake of Cambridge has been mentioned in cisatlantic papers. In our judgment the Dake of Cambridge is not to be named in any such connection. The Duke of Edinburgh is the man who in such an emergency would command the entire confidence of all ranks and classes of the people. Should the Dake of Edinburg be unwilling to undertake the responsibilitywhich is little likely-there is Prince Arthur to fall back upon, and after him there is the Princess Alexandra, universal favorite, and the mother the "kings that are to be." Unless reatly mistake, the royalists—should the Prince of Wales die and should the Queen retire-will still be so strong that Messrs. Bradlaugh and Odger and Dilke and the rest will find that their opportunity has not yet come. Revolutions, such as those which are now associated with the history of France, are impossible in England, for the simple and satisfactory reason that in England Parliament rules. In other words, the British Parliament, which is so fairly representative of all ranks and classes, furnishes such a safety valve to discontent that violent revolution is impossible. At the same time it is not to be depied

cause that the transition to a republic might be at once easy and desirable. There is another view of the case which we cannot overlook. The Prince of Wales may not die. Should be come forth from this illness it is possible that he may be a wiser man, and the presumption is that his failings, which, after all, are only the failings of youth, will be forgiven. The hesitating judgment of the Queen may be determined, and the Prince of Wales, as Regent of the Empire, may rally around the throne once more the sympathy and support of all ranks and classes of the people. The name of Prince Albert is more venerated now than it was during his lifetime, the Queen is universally beloved for her personal worth, and if the Prince of Walessupposing him to be restored to health and strength-should know how to make use of his opportunities as the son of Queen Victoria and of "Albert the Good," the British monarchy, through him, may flud a new lease of life. As matters now stand the situation is interesting, but speculation, though pleasing, is vain. For his own sake, and because of the sympathy which we owe to a brother man in trouble, we shall be rejoiced to learn that this sickness is not unto death.

that a protracted regency might so damage

the throne and so strengthen the popular

A Young Lady in San Francisco has sued a rich Mexican banker for two hundred thousand dollars for having blighted her affections and injured her prospects by a breach of promise. The amount demanded shows at least that the young lady has a good opinion of herself; but, as young ladies are a scarce commodity on the Pacific Coast, probably her valuation is not too high.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD has directed that the Apache Indians on the Pacific slope must go on reservations or risk extermination by the military. He proposes to treat them well if they are peaceable, or kill them if they are otherwise.

OUR SPECIAL LETTERS FROM CHINA AND JAPAN by mail contain a very interesting and valuable elaboration of the latest news telegrams received from the Asiatic empires. The

The New Party of Labor Reformers-A National Convention Called.

From the manifestoes on the subject which we publish from Washington to-day it appears that there are in this country a general organization of workingmen of the Trade Unions, known as the National Labor Union, and another organization known as the Labor Reform party; that the first named organization has for its object the protection of its members in their various branches of labor, without regard to party politics, and that the other is a political party. We infer from the National Labor Union manifesto that the labor reformers, in issuing a call for a general labor convention at Washington on the 5th of December, not only did so without authority of the Labor Union League, but for the purpose of drawing it into the party politics of the day and we infer from the manifesto of the labor reformers that while they abandon their convention, which they had called to meet in December, they intend to be present at the Labor Union Convention of February, at Columbus, Ohio, in order to see if they cannot make it face the music of an independent Presidential

Thus speak the executive officers in behalf of the labor reformers. They advise their friends to give up their proposed December Convention and "to defer action in the premises until the third Wednesday in February, 1872, and to meet then in Columbus, Ohio, and organize and co-operate with the aforesaid officers and members of the National Labor Union, if found practicable, in constructing a platform of principles suitable to the important occasion, and in selecting standard-bearers for the next Presidential campaign, and to take such further action as circumstances may

seem to require to sustain our cause," &c. Thus the National Labor Union will be put to the test at Columbus whether it shall on shall not assume the new rôle of a political party. The Trade Unions of the United States represent some three hundred thousand men, nearly all voters. If they could move together as a new political party they could undoubtedly wield the balance of power in the election. But they cannot move together, for half of them politically believe in the democratic party, and the other half are stanch republicans. The labor reformers, on the other hand, are already a political organization. Last spring, as an independent party, by taking away from the republicans in New Hampshire two or three thousand votes, they gave the State to the democrats; but in the late election in Massachusetts, where it was supposed they might do something, they only polled for their candidate for Governor some six thousand votes out of two handred thousand in the State; and this, too, with all the aid given them by Wendell Phillips, General Butler and the women's rights women.

Outside of New England this labor reform party has shown no signs of existence, and we do not suppose that without the aid of the Trade Unions these peddling labor reform politicians will attempt anything in the Presidential contest west or south of Massnchusetts. Their great object is to rope in the trade unions and to use them in the buying and selling of political offices; but in this enterprise, for the reasons we have suggested, we predict the complete failure of these so-called labor reformers. The first thing they demanded after they had turned over New Hampshire to the democrats, on account of radical dissatisfactions on the Sumner and St. Domingo questions, was the lion's share of the paitry offices secured, and, failing to get them, we suspect that the disgusted labor reformers concerned will go back to the republicans next spring. Such a faction of petty hucksters for Presiwait and see.

The Newspaper Press in Germany. An important case was discussed before

the Frankfort-on-the-Main law courts at the commencement of the present month. The Prussian government was the complainant, and the responsible editor of the Frankfort Zeitung was the defendant. The bill of indictment against the offending editor charged him with criticising the merits of General Manteuffel and of drawing His Majesty the Emperor into a circle of discussion and influencing judgment in a way insulting to the dignity of the latter. According to the journalist's estimate of Manteuffel, who is credited with pursuing in the German army a course somewhat similar to that of General Caballeros de Rodas in the Spanish army, he was a great favorite at court, and to this favoritism was his elevation over the heads of able generals, such as Von Falkenstein and Von Steinmetz, due. The Emperor had a high opinion of Manteuffel, which Moltke and Bismarck could not and would not endorse. Manteuffel was a courtier, not a soldier. This was the treason which the editor, who, per-ceiving none of that divinity which adoth hedge a king," uttered in the plainest kind of language. The State Attorney conducted the prosecution, and made most of the material at his disposal. The journalist, however, was equal to the task, and contended that he was doing a patriotic duty in the course he pursued. He believed in his right to criticise even the Kaiser, who is human and is liable to err. His Majesty is not infallible, and the Court. endorsing these sentiments, the editor was declared free. This verdict is an evidence of the growth of liberel sentiment in Prussia. The decision of the Frankfort Court is unmistakable. The Emperor, bis ministers or generals are not above the criticism of the press. In State affairs, as well as in Church matters, it would appear that the people are gradually beginning to regard infallible declarations in somewhat different light from what they were wont to consider them in former times. "The king can do no wrong" was the old proverb; but in modern days law courts and people think differently.

THE ALBANY Journal (republican) does not seem to like the idea of a coalition of all the anti-administration elements at the next Presidential election, and denounces political conlitions in general. If it had not been for the free soil and democratic coalition in Massachusetts in 1850 and 1852, which brought Ben Butler, Senator Wilson, Governor Banks, Secretary Boutwell, Senator Sumner, Anson Burlingame and others of that class of politicians to the political surface, there would

now recognized in this day and generation. Is it not a little singular that some of the names of these old coalition-mongers should be mentioned in connection with the present movement?

Prussia's Military Proparations-Europeas Anticipation of War.

A HERALD special telegram from Berlin

which appears in our columns to-day supplies matter for anxious comment, not only on the subject of the existing state of the relations of North Germany towards France, but equally as to the prospect of the speedy initiation of another war in Europe Prince Bismarck is the directing, if not the controlling, power which moves the vast national leverage of his country in the direction of military conflict. We are assured that the German Premier engages himself in advocating a continuance of the preparations for war in the Prussian capital. The recent Parliamentary vote for the according to the Prussian government a prolongation of the war budget estimate for the space of three years, without legislative supervision as to the application of the money, renders Bismarck a sort of Jupiter Tonans in Europe, in addition to his being the first councillor of the Kaiser's Cabinet. Prussia is to have an army of regular troops numbering nearly half a million of men. The bolt may be hurled against France. The French democracy may have to endure still further the penalties which attach to the sins of a former imperialism, combined with the anticipatory infliction of a chastisement intended as a warning to the members of the International in the surrounding countries. Bismarck, as we are told, contemplates a military reoccupation of the six departments of France which were hostaged to Germany at the close of the late war. People inferred that the Prince has become convinced that Thiers' tenure of Presidential power in France is of a very precarious nature. Perhaps he is well informed on the subject. He may thus be anxious to pit his power against the European democracy at its most hopeful centre. A Bonapartist demonstration has just taken place in the streets of Paris, without let or hindrance from the authorities. This must be watched also. The man who inherits even the "gloom of the glory" of Jena and Austerlitz may become dangerous again. Hence Bismarck remains watchful; watchful of France; auxious concerning the propagandism of the radicals in Europe. President Thiers is, perhaps, provident in originating the project of a new French loan. He may require all the four hundred millions of francs, and many more hundreds of millions, for the preservation of the very life of the renewed republic of France, or he may want them for the purpose of checking Russification in the Baltic.

General Schenck Superseded as British Minister-A Silver Mining Project.

Our Washington despatches bring the information that General Robert Schenck is to be superseded by Hamilton Fish as Minister at the Court of St. James. We presume that the retirement from diplomatic life is voluntary, as the name of the Minister appears appended to a flaming advertisement, in the London Reonamist, of a silver mining company, and it is specially mentioned in the prospectus that General Schenck has, on account of the character of the undertaking, consented to act as one of the directors. Possibly this may be an excellent enterprise, and the mine may be a very good one. As to that we have nothing to say. There are, however, a great many mining companies, with the names of prominent men to them and strongly endorsed by scientific men, of a very doubtful character. In fact, whenever there is a great parade of any proposed enterprise, with the names of prominent men attached, there is more reason to suspect it is a grand stock-jobbing scheme than when the business is conducted quietly by a few capitalists. We hope for the credit of the country and of General Schenck that this is a legitimate and an unexceptionable enterprise. But, in any case, the representatives of the United States abroad, particularly the Minister at London, could have nothing to do with stock or mining companies. At least no Minister would permit his name to be used for the purpose of giving character to such companies and disposing of their stock. General Schenck's connection with the company, and his name being flaunted in the advertisement, may have impressed the Court circle of London, probably, with the idea that the Minister was using his position for speculative purposes. The high-toned and fastidious courtiers and statesmen of England will be apt to talk quietly of General Schenck's conduct in this matter as Yankee-like and undignifled. As, however, General Schenck is about to retire, the credit of the nation will be saved, no matter what may become of the credit of the silver mining company.

The Herald's Ship News Reports-Value

of the Steam Yachte. To show the value of the HERALD's ship news reports to our merchants, we may say that in the last three days the following arrivals have been reported ahead of those journals which claim to be commercial exclusively :- Ship Chancellor, from Liverpool; the ship British Viceroy, from Calcutta; the ship General McClellan, from Liverpool; the bark Carleton, from Cadiz; the bark Mia Madre, from Marseilles; the brigs Callaja and R. B. Gove, both from Havana; the brig A. M. B., from Cape Breton, and the brig Alpha, from the West Indies. Can anything be plainer from this exhibit than that the HERALD possesses more value to those who are interested in shipping than any other paper? We think not And it has been the case for years past-since the present organization of our ship news department-that our marine reports have been fuller and much more reliable than those of any paper in the country. When an arrival is reported in the HERALD it can be depended upon. Our steam yachts take nothing for granted, as is often done by those who profess to be accurate marine reporters. They do not return vessels as having arrived because they have been spoken hundreds of miles off shore. They do their work thoroughly. They go to sea for that purpose, and when they bring the news to the city that a vessel is below, the owner or consignee may believe it to be so when reading the HERALD's marine column. As we reported the arrival of the Russian